



Turner rejection discussion from pages 2 through 6 of your letter dated 10/08/2010

[Sections 4 (A) a through e, pages 3-4]

Turner only specifies the issue of a Mail Permit Identification Number (s) for each person and organization in the US and states in section [0004] that individuals and organizations wanting to receive mail from foreign countries will be required to register for two numbers, one for being the sender of mail, and another to receive mail from foreign countries since residents of foreign countries will not be issued identification numbers.

Please note that the Universal Identification Number (UIN) system disclosed under current invention is fundamentally different in two ways: first, it is global in nature covering each and every person on the planet, eliminating the need for issue of two numbers to any individual. Second, UIN is not limited to the postal application, whereas Turner is specifically targeted to issue secure postal stamps and additionally provide mailing lists to government agencies.

UIN is unique and has several applications. Further, Turner does not provide any detail on how his proposed Mail Permit Identification Number can be generated and issued, whereas the present application elaborates these details in a manner that it can be generated and implemented.

[Section 4 (A) g, page 4]

The secured access system disclosed by Takeshita is already well known in the information technology security field. Please note that the present invention adds an extra layer of security for confidential information: this layer is implemented by asking the law enforcement agency's authorized officer seeking information to provide their own UIN number and details, and maintaining a log of all accesses to the confidential information with details of the information seeker. While public

domain and medical domain information can be accessed online by providing the required secured access codes in UIN system, the confidential domain data is accessible only through manual intervention after detailed identity verification of the officer seeking this information. Further more, Takeshita caters to inform the authorized users of a web content of the updated content so that they can access it – this is fundamentally different than the nature of present invention wherein the authorized users (like hospital, law enforcement agencies etc.) seek the UIN data on as required and 'need to know' basis.

[Section 4 (B) page 5]

Please note that the present invention is more than just defining an algorithm to generate alphanumeric characters and digits with security layers for access – it defines and discloses a complete and comprehensive system that forever uniquely identifies each and every human being on the planet, is permanently associated with its holder, is never recycled, designed with a global implementation perspective, and acts as a cross-reference identifier for several applications to provide fraud detection, crime and terrorism prevention, prevent identity theft and child abduction, and several other benefits to humankind like patient rescue and providing expedited medical emergency data access to authorized hospitals to save lives. Such a comprehensive system is neither disclosed by Tam, Turner, or Takeshita, or by their combined teachings put together.

[Section 4 (C) page 5]

Please note that Turner does not disclose any detailed procedures for secure access to data of a sensitive or confidential nature to the authorized seeking agencies like different layers of secured access codes etc. in any of the sections [0005], [0006], or [0015].

[Section 5 page 5]

Please note that the claim for obtaining deoxyribonucleic acid sample from the universal identification number applicant and storing it securely, and its release only in the case of the need to do so, upon appropriate request by a court of law under its authority and jurisdiction, in specific country etc. is a dependent claim – the present invention is primarily focused on a comprehensive and complete system of unique universal identification for each and every human being, and obtaining and storing deoxyribonucleic acid sample needs to be looked upon in the context of providing fool-proof identification establishment technique as part of the overall, comprehensive UIN system as the deoxyribonucleic acid sample is referenced to the universal identification number.

Response to arguments from pages 6 through 7 of your letter dated 10/08/2010

[Section 6 (1) page 6/7]

Please note that the individual inventions of Turner, Takeshita and Tam respectively refer to a) issuing encrypted stamps and envelopes after obtaining verifiable information that correlates to the requesting individual or business; b) system for a secure session management with user authentication while exchanging data between a user and a networked computer application; and c) secured method to capture and access personal information by a pre-determined and recorded sequence.

None of the disclosures of Turner, Takeshita and Tam either individually or collectively come similar in scope or design detail to the present invention. The present invention defines and discloses a comprehensive and complete system to issue unique universal identification for each and every human being on the planet. While Turner, Takeshita and Tam define and specify some elements of secure identification data collection and its retrieval designed for specific

applications (viz. issue secured postal stamps, access authorized data content, and access personal information using a pre-determined sequence), none of them define a comprehensive system that become a unique universal identification system covering each and every human being on the planet, and that becomes a cross-reference identifier for several applications.

[Section 6 (2) page 7]

To elaborate point #3 of the remarks “While the postal system security is an important issue, the suggested Turner application can be one of the UIN (Universal Identification Number) potential usages of the current invention, as UIN does provide the details necessary to implement what Turner suggests. UIN system disclosed in the current invention has multiple usages. In that sense, Turner can apply UIN, but not the other way around. To the extent that UIN system holds the potential for several applications, postal security system can be one of those potential applications” – please consider these to imply that UIN system is global in nature and has all the elements in place to extend its usage to the application of issuing secured postal stamps and envelopes etc. If UIN is used as a cross-reference identifier, it easily eliminates the need for redundant Mail Permit Identification Number (s) for each person. Also, UIN system would eliminate the need of two Mail Permit Identification Number (s) for all those seeking to receive mail from foreign countries as the senders would already have a UIN that can be referenced for issue of secured postal stamps and envelopes in the country of dispatch.

Further elaboration of the remarks implies that the limited nature of ‘Mail Permit Identification Number (s)’ disclosed by Turner as an abstract concept can potentially not be extended to become a system of the nature of present invention for several reasons – it is of a limited scope in issuing secured postal stamps and envelopes and providing mailing lists to government agencies, is only intended for within United States and is not global in nature, and Turner

provides absolutely no detail towards its design or implementation. It is only mentioned by Turner as an abstract concept with some indented usage.

[Section 6 (3) page 7]

In support of point #9 of the remarks please note that the prior art (Takeshita, Turner, Tam) specifically refer to some elements of the systems that are targeted to address secured data collection and retrieval issues for online authorized data content access, issue of secured postal stamps and envelopes, and accessing personal data by using pre-determined sequence. While each one of these describes some useful application, putting together the features disclosed by Takeshita, Turner, and Tam does not sum up to an extrapolated interpretation that comes anywhere close to the UIN system that is defined in the present application owing to the following:-

The UIN universal system that uniquely identifies each and every human being on the planet; is issued only once and globally; and UIN is a unique number that is never recycled. Turner suggestions are limited to US Postal System, Takeshita to online access of authorized content, and Tam to accessing personal data by pre-determined sequence, and these are not extensible to become a global identity establishment, issue and verification system with several applications as suggested in the present invention.

What makes the UIN system unique, complete, comprehensive and novel compared to the prior art, is several aspects of the current application (please refer to the claim numbers as attached with this response in parentheses for correlating novel feature cited to the relevant claim) like:

- one unique UIN number to everyone on the planet, its longevity beyond life of the individual, and its nature as a global cross reference indicator [claims 1,2];

- segregation of data for personal, public, health record, and confidential usage and its secured access to seekers on a “need to know basis” to solve many a currently unmet human needs for applications like will verification, land revenue records, settling property disputes, and court cases involving paternity, personal identification, and forensic data [claims 3 through 12];

- the confidential database is not shared through online access to prevent hacking attempts, and is accessed only through a legal order to obtain the information – this is a unique UIN feature, and the authorized law enforcement or legal agency official seeking the confidential information must provide their own UIN first to establish identity of the seeker [claim 7];

- technology applications built with UIN system as the base for human and patient unique identification, identity verification, human and patient monitoring, tracking, rescue, preventing child abduction, credit card verification system, and integrated card management system, among several others [claim 1];

- the issue of UIN card that acts as a life savior in case of a medical emergency as it contains vital medical data on the inside surface [claim 8];

- unique usage of UIN as a global cross-reference identifier to solve Interpol cases and meet the requirements of “Real ID Act” besides several other applications for visa issue and tracking, detection of infiltration, unauthorized access to a secured territory or place etc., credit card verification, and accessing or referencing patient records across hospitals in a secured manner, warning, alert, and rescue in case of natural disasters and other emergency situations like external aggression [claim 1].